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In the course of the investigation, several people testified to having "seen the meteor disappear at a point almost due south and a little east of Greensburg." These people were all located almost directly under the path of the main mass as determined by seemingly unquestionable evidence. A possible interpretation is that the explosion forty miles to the eastward resulted in two or more fragments, one of which was passed to the south of the main course and fell in the vicinity of Coldwater. If so, its velocity must have been such as to develop luminosity after the explosion. There is also evidence that a fragment flew off to the north of the main course and fell north of Greensburg, exploding again near the earth. The evidence of this, however, is less definite.

## A NEW KANSAS AEROLITE
## REFERABLE TO THE FALL OF NOVEMBER 9, 1923

Paper 29 of the 1925 Meeting at Manhattan
(Written December 3, 1924)

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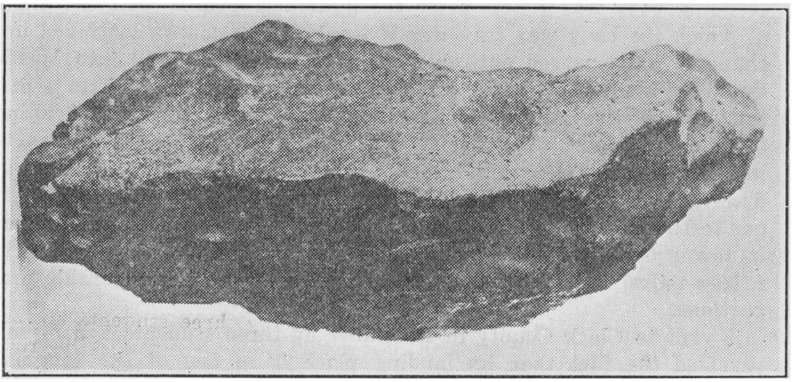
On October 31, 1924, while on my way to collect fossils in Clark County, in company with Mr. H. T. Martin of Kansas University, I was asked to examine a piece of what appeared to be meteoric stone in the office of the "Western Star" of that village. The stone proved to be a stony meteorite of eleven pounds weight. It had been plowed from a wheat field near by, a few weeks before.



The appearance of the stone led me to think that it was too old to be assigned to the fall of the previous November, being much fractured and of a distinctly reddish-brown color. I assumed that it had undergone a long period of oxidation, but two weeks later when I washed the specimen and examined it more carefully my conclusions were quite different. The original thin crust seemed to be almost completely intact, and shining points of metal projected visibly to the surface at several places on the stone. Microscopic sections showed that the red coloring was not associated with the very abundant metallic nodules but seemed rather a characteristic of the stony matrix. The fractures proved to be due to impact and not to oxidation.

The location of this stone was fifteen to eighteen miles south of the course of the meteor of November 9, 1923, as I had mapped it eleven months before, and about forty miles down its course from the witnessed explosion in the vicinity of Pratt, from which witnesses averred there were "sparks flew off on both sides". The secondary and incompletely formed fusion crust which covered most of the stone would nicely represent the slight surface fusion which would have developed in those forty miles of flight through the atmosphere after being detached from the main mass. The main mass is known to have retained its luminosity for about fifty-five miles beyond the point of explosion. It is my present opinion that this new Coldwater specimen is assignable to the fall of November 9, 1923, which was described by the author before the Kansas Academy of Science April 5 ,1924.